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most important centre of population. All summaries and conclusions are reserved for the eighth volume.

The reader who is familiar with the modern manufacturing towns may be surprised to learn to what extent the small workshop persists in the great metropolis. In these small shops and in a few special trades the system of apprenticeship continues while giving way elsewhere to the demand for specialization and quick returns.

The high development and conservative character of the English trade unions is well known. The wage statistics give the actual earnings, with lost time deducted, and these earnings are compared with the social condition as indicated by the number of rooms and servants to the family. The comparison, however, is vitiated somewhat by the fact that wage returns were received from only representative establishments, while the social enumeration included the whole of the respective trades. The impression of a general living wage is given, though to the American reader the figures seem very small. The wage statistics would be much more valuable for comparison if accompanied by a schedule of retail prices, which would indicate their purchasing power.

On the whole, the new books maintain the standard of the preceding volumes as a source of information invaluable for its comprehensiveness and reliability. Besides the two more volumes announced to complete the Industrial Series, the editor has promised a thorough study of the organization and results of philanthropic effort in London. Social students throughout the world are eagerly watching the progress of the work.

DAVID I. GREEN.

Hartford School of Sociology.

Aspects of the Social Problem. By Various Writers. Edited by BERNARD BOSANQUET. Pp. 334. Price, \$1.00. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

This is a remarkable collection of essays and its compilation under the able editorship of Mr. Bosanquet, who is already well known to American readers and to some extent to American audiences since his visit to this country, will make it appeal to a large circle of seriously minded students of social problems. We are told that it is intended to combine trained observation in the social field with reasonable theory and to be available for the general reader, and that it is hoped that it will fill a gap in the literature of social reform. Stress is laid in the preface and throughout the individual essays, on the ethical element as a guiding principle in all social work. Of the eighteen essays included in this volume, Mr. Bosanquet has

contributed six, by far the most important, and all of them essentially theoretical in character.

Miss H. Dendy has contributed seven essays dealing largely with practical problems, such as "The Protection and Advancement of the Interests of Child-Life," "The Conditions of Marriage in East London," "The Position of Women in Industry," "The Question of Pensions for the Aged," and "The Methods of True Charity," and some discussion of the English poor law in its historical bearings. One of her papers on "The Industrial Residuum," will be remembered by readers of the *Economic Journal*, in which periodical it first appeared. All of Miss Dendy's work is instructive, and reflects the results of careful observation and calm judgment.

Mr. C. S. Loch, the enterprising secretary of the London Charity Organization Society, who always makes himself an authority on any subject on which he speaks, has contributed three papers to the volume in hand, dealing chiefly with the problems of pauperism and old age pensions, the controverted points in the administration of poor relief in England, and the debatable question of the use of statistics in dealing with this class of problems. Finally we have two essays by Mrs. M'Callum which treat of the protection of children, and some aspects of the social reform movement in general.

It is quite impossible in the space of this review to take up these papers singly and discuss them. The subjects, as I have indicated them, will suffice to show the wide range of material covered, and perhaps they need no further recommendation than the high encomium that they are all written by persons worthy of a hearing. The chief interest in the book seems to me to centre in the philosophical contributions of its editor. In the first two essays, Mr. Bosanquet discusses the duties of citizenship. He gives us a picture of the social life and interest of the ancient Greek municipalities, and draws in clear outline the contrast which our modern cities, with the diversified individual interests of their citizens present. The ethical claims of public life and the common good in our modern complex life, are well compared with the legitimate claims of private and individual interests to which we all owe allegiance. These essays might have been better named "The Spirit of Citizenship," and they are destined to further the highest ideal of civic responsibility, to help to strengthen social concepts by the stress laid on character.

It is in the third essay, however, that Mr. Bosanquet treats of this idea more fully, under the title, "Character in its Bearing on Social Causation." Here the evolutionary bearing of relief work, when viewed in the interests of our common society, is discussed with

admirable clearness. All reflective persons are called upon to meet this issue at almost every step in extending charitable relief. In how far are we defeating the wise purpose of natural selection when we try to hold up those persons, who, by their lack of the qualities that would enable them to become efficient members of a progressive society, are condemned by this unsympathetic law to perish? The familiar problem of a person who refuses to accept public and institutional relief, in a case where the individual in question seems to lack all the qualities that would make private relief anything else than a means of prolonging and maintaining unhealthy conditions, is discussed in all its bearings. Mr. Bosanquet thinks that there is a point at which the private almoner should stop and refuse to give any further relief, because of the lack of those moral qualities or of that moral character which would promise a reasonable hope of cure, and that in such cases if the recipients refuse to accept public relief in its regular channels, they should be left to the consequences of that choice.

In two further essays on "Socialism and Natural Selection," and "The Principle of Private Property," Mr. Bosanquet states the decision of a calm, but not unsympathetic individualist, and in the closing essay of the book on "The Reality of the General Will," he makes a remarkable psychological contribution to the vexed problem in sociological theory of the existence and determination of a social mind. Briefly stated, his idea is that a social will exists, not as a sum of the individual wills although existing in individual minds; but as something which individual wills have in common and as a result of a common experience, of a common history, of a common reaction, upon a common environment. He claims that the social mind is only partially self-conscious, and that individuals can never be fully cognizant of its character and tendencies. It is more than that which is expressed in a public vote on any question; it is more than that thing which is expressed by public opinion in general, and also more than the *de facto* tendency that is shown in the actions of members of the community, though it is much more like this than like either of the other concepts. In this essay is to be found a real contribution to sociological theory that furnishes food for much reflection.

S. M. LINDSAY.

The Writings of Thomas Paine, collected and edited by MONCURE D. CONWAY, with introduction and notes. Vol. I, 1774-1779, pp. vii, 445; Vol. II, 1779-1792, pp. 523; Vol. III, 1791-1804, pp. xv, 436. Price, per volume, \$2.50. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894, 1895.